

Massless and Massive Higher Loop Corrections

Johannes Blümlein

DESY

1. Introduction
2. Systematics in Loop Calculations
3. The differential 3-Loop World
4. Conclusions



Jos Fest,

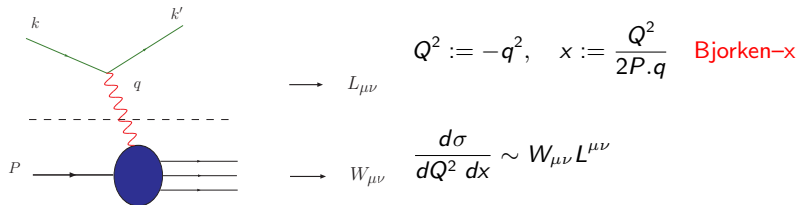
NIKHEF, Amsterdam,

July 2015

Introduction

How precise has to be a calculation of an observable ?

This is often hard to answer, since experiments will improve significantly and some calculations can take quite long.



DIS at HERA ~ 1990 : only massless NLO corrections; Heavy quarks: LO. Will this be sufficient?

Present Goals :

- $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z^2) \leq 1\%$ + very precise PDFs
- \implies of instrumental importance for σ_{Higgs} and m_t at the LHC.
- \implies of instrumental importance also for the measurement of the Higgs-bosons couplings to the matter and force fields.
- Theorists naturally would like to know the next order, to explore the QFTs further.

Introduction

The new round :

1992 W. van Neerven & E.Zijlstra: massless 2-loop Wilson coefficients (–1994)

1991 S.Larin, F.Tkachov, J.Vermaseren The FORM-Version of 3-loop MINCER

1991/97 S.Larin & J.Vermaseren: The 3-loop DIS-sum rules

1994/2004 S.Larin, P.Nogueira, T. van Ritbergen, J.Vermaseren, A.Rezey, JB:

The Moments of the 3-loop DIS anomalous dimensions and Wilson coefficients.

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{NS}^{16,(2),+} &= - \left(\frac{58552930270652300886778705063429867}{3451337970612452534317096673280000} - \frac{59290512768143}{1563722760600} \zeta_3 \right) C_F^3 \\ &+ \left(\frac{1670423728083984207878825467}{6488959481351563087872000} + \frac{59290512768143}{3127445521200} \zeta_3 \right) C_F C_A^2 \\ &+ \left(-\frac{1229794646000775781127856064477}{30335885575318557435801600000} - \frac{59290512768143}{1042481840400} \zeta_3 \right) C_F^2 C_A \\ &+ \left(-\frac{71543599677985155342551355451}{938967886855098206346240000} + \frac{64419601}{765765} \zeta_3 \right) C_F^2 N_F \\ &+ \left(-\frac{15018421824060388659436559}{579371382263532418560000} - \frac{64419601}{765765} \zeta_3 \right) C_F C_A N_F \\ &- \frac{5559466349834573157251}{2069183508084044352000} C_F N_F^2 \\ &= 2849.5632736921273714 - 463.86001156801831223 N_F - 3.5823897546153993659 N_F^2 .\end{aligned}$$

Introduction

The new round :

1992/1995 E.Laenen, W.van Neerven, S.Riemersma, J.Smith :

NLO Heavy Flavor Wilson coefficients

2000/01 W.van Neerven & A.Vogt : First numerical models of 3-loop anomalous dimensions

2001 - 2004 First NNLO QCD analyses of DIS data with quite different outcome.

The formula for α_s and other details are not unimportant here.

~ 2000:

Massless contributions: NNLO; Massive contributions: NLO.

Systematics in Loop Calculations: Function Spaces

1. The less-systematic era: (1965 - 1998)

< 1970 Use of $\text{Li}_n(f(x))$ L.Lewin 1958 & 1981: polylogarithms,

$$\text{Li}_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k^n}$$

1970 K.Kölbig, J.Mignaco, E.Remiddi : Nielsen integrals

$$S_{n,p}(z) = \frac{(-1)^{p+n+1}}{(n-1)!p!} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} \ln^{(n-1)}(x) \ln^p(1-xz)$$

< 1998 Everybody used this.

Structures like [in 2-loop QCD]

$$F_1(x) = S_{1,2} \left(\frac{1-x}{2} \right) + S_{1,2}(1-x) - S_{1,2} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) + S_{1,2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) \\ - \ln(2) \text{Li}_2 \left(\frac{1-x}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(2) \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{2} \right) - \ln(2) \text{Li}_2 \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right),$$

are about the end, and one needs something more practical.

2 Loop Wilson Coefficients

Order α_s^2 contributions to the deep inelastic Wilson coefficient

W.L. van Neerven and E.B. Zijlstra

Nikhef-Theory, University of Leiden, P.O. Box 9506, NL-2300 AA Leiden, The Netherlands

Volume 272, number 1,2

PHYSICS LETTERS B

28 November 1991

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_1^{(2) \text{ (c) } (x, 1)} = & C_1^{(2) \text{ (c) } (x, 1)} \left[\frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \left[4\ln^2(1-x) - (14\ln x + 9)\ln^2(1-x) \right. \right. \\
 & - 4\text{Li}_2(1-x) - 12\ln^2 x - 12\ln x + 16\zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3} \left. \right] \ln(1-x) - \left[\ln^3 x - \frac{2}{3}\ln^3 x \right. \\
 & + [-24\text{Li}_2(-x) + 24\zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3}] \ln x + 12\text{Li}_2(1-x) - 12\zeta_2(1-x) \\
 & + 48\text{Li}_2(-x) - 6\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 3\zeta_2(3) + 18\zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3} \\
 & + (1+x) [2\ln x \ln^2(1-x) + 4[\text{Li}_2(1-x) - \ln^2 x] \ln(1-x) \\
 & - 4[\text{Li}_2(1-x) + \zeta(2)] \ln x + \frac{2}{3}\ln^3 x - 4\text{Li}_2(1-x) \\
 & \left. + \left(40 + 8x - 48x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x^3 + \frac{8}{3x^3} \right) [\text{Li}_2(-x) + \ln x \ln(1+x)] \right. \\
 & + (-8 + 40x) [\ln x \text{Li}_2(-x) + S_{2,1}(1-x) - 2\text{Li}_2(-x) - \zeta(2) \ln(1-x)] + (5+8x)\ln^2(1-x) \\
 & + (-91 + 141x)\ln(1-x) - (28 + 44x)\ln x \ln(1-x) - (14 + 30x)\text{Li}_2(1-x) \\
 & \left. + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \ln x + 24x + \frac{8}{3}x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{10} \left(13 - 407x + 144x^2 - \frac{16}{x} \right) \ln x + (-10 + 6x - 48x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x^3) \zeta(2) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}x^2 + \frac{8}{3x^3} + [8\zeta(2)^2 - 78\zeta(3) + 69\zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3}] \ln(1-x) \right] \\
 & + C_2 C_1 \left[\frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \left[1 - \frac{2}{3}\ln^2(1-x) + 4\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 2\ln^2 x + \frac{8}{3}\ln x - 4\zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3} \right] \ln(1-x) \right. \\
 & - \ln^2 x - \frac{2}{3}\ln^2 x + [4\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 12\text{Li}_2(-x) - \frac{8}{3}] \ln x - 12\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 12S_{2,1}(1-x) - 24\text{Li}_2(-x) \\
 & \left. + \frac{8}{3}\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 2\zeta(3) + \frac{8}{3}\zeta(2) - \frac{8}{3}\zeta(2) \right] \\
 & + 4(1+x)[\text{Li}_2(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x)] + \left(-20 - 4x + 24x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 - \frac{4}{3x^3} \right) [\text{Li}_2(-x) + \ln x \ln(1+x)] \\
 & + (4 - 20x) [\ln x \text{Li}_2(-x) + S_{2,1}(1-x) - 2\text{Li}_2(-x) - \zeta(2) \ln(1-x)] + \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{3}x \right) \ln(1-x) \\
 & + (-2 + 2x - 12x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x^3) \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{30} \left(1753x - 216x^2 + \frac{28}{3} \right) \ln x + (-2 - 10x + 24x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3) \zeta(2) \\
 & - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}x^2 - \frac{8}{3x^3} + \left[\frac{8}{3}\zeta(2)^2 + \frac{8}{3}\zeta(3) - \frac{8}{3}\zeta(2) - \frac{8}{3} \right] \ln(1-x) \\
 & \left. + n_c C_1 \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} [1 \ln^3(1-x) - (\zeta(3) + \frac{8}{3}) \ln(1-x)] - \frac{2}{3}\text{Li}_2(1-x) + \frac{2}{3}\ln^2 x + \frac{8}{3}\ln x - \zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + [(1+15x)\ln(1-x) - (7+19x)\ln x - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}\zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3}\zeta(2) \ln(1-x)] \right), \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

where C_u , C_s denote the colour factors and n_f stands for the number of flavours. Here we have put $n_f^2 = Q^2$. The more general case ($n_f^2 \neq Q^2$) can be easily derived using renormalization group methods (see ref. [14]). In the above expression the terms of the type $\ln^2(1-x)/\ln(1-x)$ have to be understood in the distributional sense [12]. The latter and the coefficients of the delta function can be derived from eq. (8) in ref. [13]. The second part in (8) is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_2^{(2) \text{ (c) } (x, 1)} = & n_c C_1 \left[8(1+x)^2 \right. \\
 & \times [-4S_{2,1}(-x) - 4\ln(1+x)\text{Li}_2(-x) - 2\zeta(2)\ln(1-x) - 2\ln x \ln^2(1+x) + \ln^2 x \ln(1+x)] \\
 & + 4(1-x)^2 \left[\frac{2}{3}\ln^3(1-x) - (2\ln x + \frac{8}{3})\ln^2(1-x) + 12\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 2\ln^2 x + 4\ln x + \frac{8}{3} \right] \ln(1-x) - \frac{8}{3}\ln^3 x \\
 & + [\text{Li}_2(1-x) - 4\text{Li}_2(-x) + 3\zeta(2)] \ln x - 4\text{Li}_2(1-x) - S_{2,1}(1-x) + 12\text{Li}_2(-x) + 13\zeta(3) + \frac{8}{3}\zeta(2) \\
 & + x^2 \left[\frac{8}{3}\ln^2(1-x) - 12\ln x \ln^2(1-x) + (16\ln^2 x - 16\zeta(2)) \ln(1-x) - 5\ln^3 x \right. \\
 & \left. + [12\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 20\zeta(2)] \ln x - 8\text{Li}_2(1-x) + 12S_{2,1}(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + \left(48 + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}x^2 + \frac{8}{15x^3} \right) [\text{Li}_2(-x) + \ln x \ln(1+x)] + (14x - 23x^2)\ln^2(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + (-12x + 10x^2)\ln(1-x) + (-24x + 56x^2)\ln x \ln(1-x) + 64x\text{Li}_2(-x) + (-10 + 24x)\text{Li}_2(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + (-1 + \frac{8}{3}x - 36x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x^3) \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{15} \left(-236 + 339x - 648x^2 - \frac{8}{x} \right) \ln x + (64x + 36x^2) \zeta(3) \right. \\
 & \left. + (-\frac{8}{3}x + 48x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3) \zeta(2) - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}x^2 + \frac{8}{15x^3} \right] \\
 & + n_c C_1 \left\{ 8(1+x)^2 [S_{2,1}(1-x) - 2\text{Li}_2(-x) + 4S_{2,1}(-x) - 2\ln x \text{Li}_2(1-x) + 4\ln(1+x)\text{Li}_2(-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + 2\ln x \text{Li}_2(-x) + 2\zeta(2)\ln(1+x) + 2\ln x \ln^2(1+x) + \ln^2 x \ln(1+x)] \right. \\
 & \left. + 8(1 + 2x + 2x^2) \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(-\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) - \ln(1-x)\text{Li}_2(-x) - \ln x \ln(1-x)\ln(1+x) \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \left(-24 + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{16}{3x^3} \right) [\text{Li}_2(-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x)] + x^2 [-4S_{2,1}(1-x) + 16\text{Li}_2(-x) + 8\ln x \text{Li}_2(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + 8\ln^2 x \ln(1+x) \right] + \frac{8}{3} \left[(-2x + 2x^2)\ln^2(1-x) + (24x - 8x^2)\ln x \ln^2(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + \left(-2 + 36x - \frac{8}{3}x^2 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \ln^2(1-x) + (-4 - 32x + 8x^2)\ln^2 x \ln(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + (8 - 144x + 144x^2)\ln x \ln(1-x) + (4 + 40x - 8x^2)\ln(1-x)\text{Li}_2(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + (-20 + 24x - 32x^2)\zeta(2) \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{3} \left(-186 - 1362x + 1570x^2 + \frac{104}{x} \right) \ln(1-x) \right. \\
 & \left. + (-4 - 72x + 8x^2)\text{Li}_2(1-x) + \frac{1}{3} \left(12 - 192x + 176x^2 + \frac{16}{x} \right) \text{Li}_2(1-x) + (10 + 28x)\ln^2 x \right. \\
 & \left. + (-1 + 88x - \frac{8}{3}x^2) \ln^2 x + (-48x + 16x^2)\zeta(2) \ln x + (58 + \frac{8}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}x^2) \ln x - (10 + 12x + 12x^2)\zeta(3) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{3} \left(12 - 240x + 268x^2 - \frac{32}{x} \right) \zeta(2) + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}x^2 + \frac{344}{27x^3} \right\}. \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

W. van Neerven et al.: (1992) 79 functions
80 objects would be mathematically maximal.

Systematics in Loop Calculations: Function Spaces

2. The systematic era: (> 1998)

2-loop Wilson coefficients in Mellin space are systematically expressed in terms of [Harmonic Sums](#).

[J.Vermaseren](#) 1998 summer.h' paper [269 citations](#); JB & S.Kurth 1998

$$S_{b,\vec{a}}(N) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(\text{sign}(b))^k}{k^{|b|}} S_{\vec{a}}(k), \quad S_{\emptyset} = 1, \quad b, a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$$

1999 E. Remiddi & [J.Vermaseren](#): [Harmonic Polylogarithms](#): `harmpol.h`

$$\int_0^1 dx x^N H_{\vec{a}}(x) \equiv \mathbf{M}[H_{\vec{a}}(x)](N) = S_{\vec{a}}(N) + \dots$$

Iterated integrals : originally introduced by E.E.Kummer [1840](#) [as highschool teacher at Liegnitz, Silesia]; H.Poincaré 1884.

Both sets of objects form so-called [\(quasi\)shuffle algebras](#) and each obey as well [more special relations](#).

Systematics in Loop Calculations: Function Spaces

Heavily used in many calculations:

e.g. : L.W. Garland, T. Gehrmann, E.W.N. Glover, A. Koukoutsakis and E. Remiddi, 2001:

$$\begin{aligned} &+27G(0,1-z,y) - 18G(0,-z,1-z,y) + \frac{1}{9(y+z)} \left[\frac{3z^2}{2}H(1,z) + \frac{3z^2}{2}G(1-z,y) - 170 \right. \\ &-18H(0,z)G(1-z,y) + 9H(0,z)G(1-z,0,y) + 72H(1,z) + 9H(0,1,0,z) - 123H(1,z) - \\ &-9H(1,z)G(0,y) + 18H(1,z)G(0,y) + 18H(1,0,z) + 9H(1,0,z)G(1-z,y) - 9H(1,0,z)G(0,y) \\ &-9H(1,1,0,z) + 123G(1-z,y) - 18G(1-z,0,y) - 9G(1-z,1,0,y) + 90G(-z,1-z,y) \\ &-18G(0,1-z,y) - 9G(0,1,0,y) + \frac{7z^2}{12} - 115 - 24H(0,z)G(1-z,y) - 12H(0,z)G(1,y) - 12H(0,1,z) \\ &+7H(1,z) - 68H(1,z)G(1-z,y) + 36H(1,z)G(0,y) - 12H(1,z)G(1,y) - 12H(1,0,z) + 12H(1,1,z) \\ &+48G(1-z,1-z,y) + 19G(1-z,y) - 24G(1-z,0,y) - 36G(0,1-z,y) + 48G(0,1,y) \\ &+12G(1,1-z,y) - 29G(1,y) + 36G(1,0,y) - 48G(1,1,y) + \frac{3z^2}{24} - \frac{133z}{72} - \frac{37z}{24} \\ &+108G(0,1,z) - 27G(0,1,y) + 162G(1,z,y) - 36H(0,z) - 198H(0,z)G(1-z,1-z,y) \\ &+108H(0,z)G(1-z,1-z,0,y) + 108H(0,z)G(1-z,-z,1-z,y) + 78H(0,z)G(1-z,y) \\ &+54H(0,z)G(1-z,0,1-z,y) - 18H(0,z)G(1-z,0,y) - 108H(0,z)G(1-z,0,y) \\ &+54H(0,z)G(1-z,1,0,y) + 108H(0,z)G(-z,1-z,1-z,y) - 297H(0,z)G(-z,1-z,y) \\ &-108H(0,z)G(-z,-z,1-z,y) - 108H(0,z)G(0,1-z,1-z,y) - 18H(0,z)G(0,1,1-z,y) \\ &-216H(0,z)G(0,-z,1-z,y) - 216H(0,z)G(0,y) + 54H(0,z)G(0,1,0,y) - 54H(0,z)G(1,1-z,0,y) \\ &-108H(0,z)G(1,0,1-z,y) + 81H(0,z)G(1,0,y) + 108H(0,z)G(1,0,y) - 27H(0,z)G(1-z,y) \\ &-108H(0,0,z)G(1-z,0,y) - 108H(0,0,z)G(0,1-z,y) + 18H(0,0,1,z) + 216H(0,0,1,z)G(1-z,y) \\ &-12H(0,0,1,z)G(1-z,y) - 18H(0,0,1,z)G(0,y) + 54H(0,0,1,z) + 216H(0,0,1,0,z) \\ &-24H(0,0,1,1,z) + 324H(0,1,z)G(1-z,-z,y) - 27H(0,1,z)G(1-z,y) - 822H(0,1,z)G(1-z,0,y) \\ &+108H(0,1,z)G(1-z,1-z,y) - 54H(0,1,z)G(0,-z,z,y) - 43H(0,1,z)G(-z,y) \\ &+108H(0,1,z)G(0,-0,y) + 54H(0,1,z)G(0,1-z,y) - 108H(0,1,z)G(0,-z,y) - 117H(0,1,z)G(0,y) \\ &+108H(0,1,z)G(0,1,0,y) + 54H(0,1,z)G(0,1,1-z,y) + 54H(0,1,z)G(0,1,0,z) \\ &-216H(0,1,0,z)G(1-z,y) + 108H(0,1,0,z)G(-z,y) + 54H(0,1,0,z)G(0,y) - 54H(0,1,0,z)G(1,y) \\ &+198H(0,1,z) - 108H(0,1,1,z)G(-z,y) + 108H(0,1,1,0,z) + 17H(0,1,z) \\ &+42H(1,z)G(1-z,-z,-z,y) - 477H(1,z)G(1-z,-z,y) - 108H(1,z)G(1-z,-z,0,y) \\ &+297H(1,z)G(1-z,y) - 108H(1,z)G(1-z,0,-z,y) + 198H(1,z)G(1-z,0,y) \\ &+162H(1,z)G(1-z,1,0,y) + 216H(1,z)G(1-z,1,-z,y) - 36H(1,z)G(1-z,1-z,y) \\ &-108H(1,z)G(1-z,1-z,0,y) + 216H(1,z)G(-z,-z,-z,y) - 648H(1,z)G(-z,-z,-z,y) \\ &+234H(1,z)G(-z,-z,y) + 108H(1,z)G(-z,-z,0,y) + 42H(1,z)G(-z,y) \\ &-108H(1,z)G(-0,1-z,y) + 108H(1,z)G(0,1-z,y) - 297H(1,z)G(0,-z,1-z,y) \\ &-54H(1,z)G(0,1-z,-z,y) + 198H(1,z)G(0,1-z,y) - 108H(1,z)G(0,-z,1-z,y) \\ &+108H(1,z)G(0,-z,-z,y) - 297H(1,z)G(0,-z,y) + 216H(1,z)G(0,-z,0,y) - 78H(1,z)G(0,y) \\ &+108H(1,z)G(0,0,-z,y) + 378H(1,z)G(0,0,y) + 54H(1,z)G(0,1,0,y) - 54H(1,z)G(0,1,1-z,-z,y) \\ &-54H(1,z)G(0,1,0,-z,y) - 81H(1,z)G(0,1,0,y) - 108H(1,z)G(0,0,y) - 81H(0,0,z) \\ &+216H(1,0,z)G(1-z,1-z,y) - 108H(1,0,z)G(1-z,y) + 117H(1,0,z)G(1-z,y) \\ &-162H(1,0,z)G(1-z,0,y) - 108H(1,0,z)G(-z,1-z,y) + 108H(1,0,z)G(-z,-z,y) \\ &-297H(1,0,z)G(-z,y) - 216H(1,0,z)G(0,-z,y) + 171H(1,0,z)G(0,y) \\ &+108H(1,0,z)G(0,0,y) + 54H(1,0,z)G(0,1,0,y) + 54H(1,0,z)G(0,1,1-z,0,y) \\ &-54H(1,0,z)G(0,1,0,z) + 36H(1,0,z)G(0,1,1-z,y) + 108H(1,0,z)G(0,1,1-z,y) \\ &-17G(1-z,y) - 198G(1-z,0,1-z,y) + 108G(1-z,0,-z,1-z,y) + 78G(1-z,0,y) \\ &-378G(1-z,0,y) + 108G(1-z,0,1,0,y) - 162G(1-z,1,1-z,0,y) - 162G(1-z,1,0,1-z,y) \\ &+81G(1-z,1,0,y) + 108G(1-z,1,0,0,y) + 36G(-z,1-z,1-z,y) + 108G(-z,1-z,1-z,0,y) \\ &-216G(-z,1-z,-z,1-z,y) - 42G(-z,1-z,y) + 108G(-z,1-z,0,1-z,y) + 297G(-z,1-z,0,y) \\ &-216G(-z,-z,1-z,1-z,y) - 234G(-z,-z,1-z,y) - 108G(-z,-z,1-z,0,y) \\ &+648G(-z,-z,-z,1-z,y) - 108G(-z,-z,0,1-z,y) + 108G(-z,-z,0,1-z,y) \\ &+297G(-z,0,1-z,y) - 108G(-z,0,-z,1-z,y) + 39G(0,1-z,-z,1-z,y) + 54G(0,1-z,-z,1-z,y) \\ &+78G(0,1-z,y) - 378G(1,1,0,z) + 162G(1,1,1,0,y) + 108G(0,-z,-z,1-z,y) \\ &+297G(0,-z,1-z,y) - 216G(0,-z,1-z,0,y) - 108G(0,-z,-z,1-z,y) - 216G(0,-z,0,1-z,y) \\ &-36G(0,y) - 378G(0,1-z,y) - 108G(0,0,1-z,y) + 108G(0,0,0,y) + 54G(0,1,1-z,0,y) \\ &+54G(0,1,0,1-z,y) + 33G(0,1,0,y) - 216G(0,1,0,y) + 54G(1,1-z,-z,1-z,y) \\ &+81G(1,1-z,0,y) + 108G(1,1-z,0,0,y) + 81G(1,0,1-z,y) + 108G(1,0,1-z,0,y) \\ &+54G(1,0,-z,1-z,y) + 3G(1,0,y) + 108G(0,0,0,-z,y) + 378G(1,1,1,0,y) - 216G(1,0,1,0,y) \\ &+117G(1,1,0,y) - 216G(1,1,0,0,y) + 216G(1,1,1,0,y) + \frac{z^2}{18} (11 + 9H(z)) - 24H(1,z)G(1-z,y) \\ &-6H(1,z) + 6H(z) - 36H(1,z)G(1-z,y) + 24H(1,z)G(0,-z,y) + 6H(1,z)G(1,y) + 24H(1,1,z) \\ &+24G(1-z,1-z,y) + 2G(1-z,0,y) - 24G(1-z,0,y) + 12G(1-z,1,y) - 6G(0,1-z,y) + 9G(0,y) \\ &+12G(0,1,y) - 6G(1,1-z,y) - 10G(1,y) + 24G(1,y) - 6G(1,1,y) + \frac{1}{24} (288z + 18G(H(z) + z) \\ &-36G(G(z) + 1) - 6G(z) + 18G(G(y) - 188H(0,y) - 150H(0,z)G(1-z,1-z,y) \\ &+72H(0,z)G(1-z,1-z,0,y) + 72H(0,z)G(1-z,1,z) + 295H(0,z)G(1-z,y) \\ &-36H(0,z)G(1-z,0,y) - 36H(0,z)G(1-z,0,0,y) + 72H(0,z)G(-z,1-z,1-z,y) \\ &+216H(0,z)G(-z,1-z,y) - 72H(0,z)G(-z,-z,1-z,y) - 36H(0,z)G(0,1-z,1-z,y) \\ &-156H(0,z)G(0,1-z) + 36H(0,z)G(0,1-z,y) + 144H(0,z)G(0,-z,1-z,y) + 78H(0,z)G(0,y) \\ &-72H(0,z)G(0,0,1-z,y) + 18H(0,z)G(0,0,y) + 36H(0,z)G(0,0,y) - 72H(0,z)G(1,1-z,0,y) \end{aligned}$$

18

19

+ 30 other pages. [harmopol.h](https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.07321): 466 citations.

Systematics in Loop Calculations: Function Spaces

These function spaces were fully sufficient for :

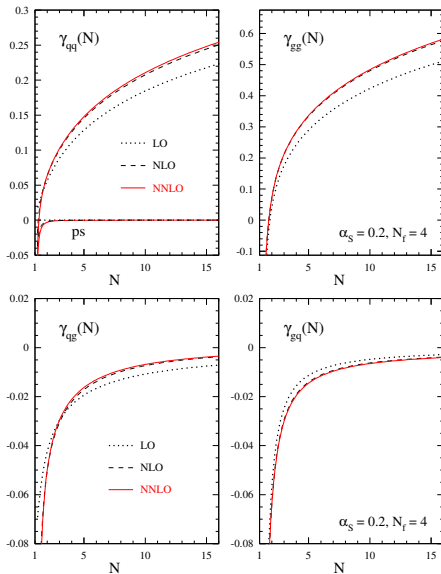
- ▶ all massless and single mass (asymptotic) 2-loop Wilson coefficients [≤ 5 functions; earlier: 79 functions]
- ▶ the 3-loop anomalous dimensions [15 functions]
- ▶ the 3-loop massless Wilson coefficients [29 functions]

This is a great achievement.

The Differential 3-Loop World

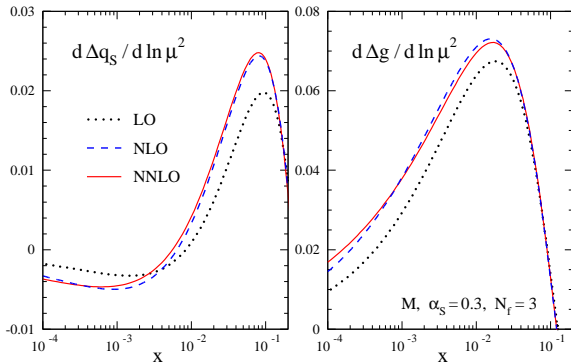
- ▶ Individual moments are fine, but to know the whole function is **better**: Find the general N solution, i.e. one-dimensional distributions rather than just numbers.
- ▶ How does one get there ? \implies Difference equations. [See also below.]
- ▶ Here Jos performed pioneering work for the whole field, in an extremely smart manner.
- ▶ The method of the optical theorem allowed to determine both the 3-loop anomalous dimensions and the Wilson coefficients.
- ▶ 1st proof of evidence: repeat everything at the 2-loop level
S.Moch & J.Vermaseren 1999.

The 3-loop unpolarized anomalous dimensions



S.Moch, J.Vermaaseren, and A.Vogt, 2004: 695 + 565 + 255 citations
The difference to the red line reduces $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ from 5 to 1%.

The 3-loop polarized anomalous dimensions



The improved evolution from LO to NNLO

(lhs of the Callan-Symanzik equations (1970) for PDF evolution).

S.Moch, [J.Vermaseren](#), and [A.Vogt](#), 2014

The previous results look simple, but they requested

- ▶ > 20 man years.
- ▶ Computer-algebra and computer power always at the **very edge**.
- ▶ various new algorithms.
- ▶ Harmonic sums up to weight $w = 6$ and HPLs up to weight $w = 5$.
- ▶ As a sign of grace the enormous amount of **generalized harmonic sums** just canceled in the end.
- ▶ Result: probably the **largest formulae** in QFT at the time (2005).

Application of these beautiful results:

DIS non-singlet World-data analysis

$$\text{NLO} \quad \alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1148 \pm 0.0020$$

$$\text{NNLO} \quad \alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1134 \pm 0.0020$$

$$\text{N}^3\text{LO} \quad \alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1141 \pm 0.0020 \pm 0.0007 \text{ (th)}$$

JB, H.Böttcher, A.Guffanti, 2006

From moments to expressions for general N :

If a physical quantity obeys a recursion, it always can be found based on a finite amount of moments. In case of **no prejudice** this is by **Guessing**, which has a rate of failure of $\sim 10^{-60}$.

Example: C_A^2 coefficient of $\gamma_{gg}^{(1)}$

Knowing **181** moments leads to a difference equation in N of the kind

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 \left(\sum_{l=0}^{45} a_{k,l} N^l \right) f[N+k] = 0$$

(degree 45, order 5).

This equation can **even** be solved using **Sigma** [not always applying to possibly all occurring recurrences] and simplified by **HarmonicSums** to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{gg}^{(1), C_A^2} &= 16S_{-2,1} - \frac{2P_2}{9(N-1)^2 N^3 (N+1)^3 (N+2)^3} + \left[\frac{4P_1}{9(N-1)^2 N^2 (N+1)^2 (N+2)^2} - 16S_2 \right] S_1 \\ &+ \frac{32(N^2 + N + 1)}{(N-1)N(N+1)(N+2)} S_2 + \left[\frac{32(N^2 + N + 1)}{(N-1)N(N+1)(N+2)} - 16S_1 \right] S_{-2} - 8S_3 - 8S_{-3} \\ P_1 &= 67N^8 + 268N^7 + 134N^6 - 392N^5 - 109N^4 + 844N^3 + 772N^2 - 144N - 144 \\ P_2 &= 48N^{11} + 336N^{10} + 1225N^9 + 144(-1)^N N^8 + 2886N^8 + 720(-1)^N N^7 + 4024N^7 + 1728(-1)^N N^6 + 2786N^6 \\ &+ 1800(-1)^N N^5 - 137N^5 - 1384N^4 - 1800(-1)^N N^3 + 552N^3 - 2016(-1)^N N^2 + 2576N^2 - 576(-1)^N N \\ &+ 2064N + 576 \end{aligned}$$

We had physical cases to generate ~ 1600 moments and proceeded the above way.

The Differential 3-Loop World

What about heavy flavor at NNLO ?

- ▶ \implies scaling violations differ a lot w.r.t. the massless case
- ▶ Thanks to a factorization derived by W. van Neerven and collab. (1995) at $Q^2/m_Q^2 \gtrsim 10$ for $F_2(x, Q^2)$, we may try to calculate these corrections.
- ▶ 2005 Asymptotic 3-Loop corrections for $F_L(x, Q^2)$ [JB, A.De Freitas, S.Klein, W. van Neerven]
- ▶ 2007 Systematic way to $F_2(x, Q^2)$ (2 Loops, general N) [I. Bierenbaum, JB, S.Klein]
- ▶ 2009 3-loop moments $N = 2, \dots, 10(12, 14)$ were calculated. [I.Bierenbaum, JB, S.Klein]
- ▶ **Which structure have the 3-loop corrections for $F_2(x, Q^2)$ and how to get them ?**

An extension of the package `Reduze2` (A. von Manteuffel, C.Studerus, 2012) has been used to reduce the problem to master integrals.

They are computed using

- ▶ Generalized hypergeometric functions
- ▶ Modern Summation methods `Sigma`, `EvaluateMultiSums`, `SumProduction` (C.Schneider)
- ▶ Generating function techniques, various classes of special number and function space `HarmonicSums` (J.Ablinger)
- ▶ (multiple) Mellin-Barnes integrals
- ▶ The method of `hyperlogarithms` (F. Brown, 2008; F. Wißbrock, 2012)
- ▶ Systems of differential and difference equations
- ▶ `Almqvist-Zeilberger` theorem as integration method.

$F_2(x, Q^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{(2,L)}^{\text{heavy}}(x, N_F + 1, Q^2, m^2) = & \\ & \times \sum_{k=1}^{N_F} e_k^2 \left\{ L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{NS}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes \left[f_k(x, \mu^2, N_F) + f_{\bar{k}}(x, \mu^2, N_F) \right] \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{N_F} L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes \Sigma(x, \mu^2, N_F) \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{N_F} L_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes G(x, \mu^2, N_F) \right\} \\ & e_Q^2 \left[H_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes \Sigma(x, \mu^2, N_F) \right. \\ & \left. + H_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes G(x, \mu^2, N_F) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

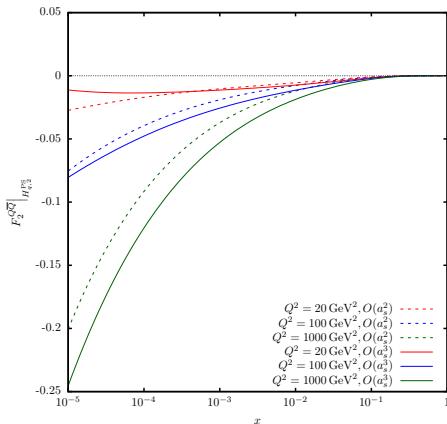
2010-2014

J. Ablinger, A. Behring, JB, A.De Freitas, A.Hasselhuhn, A.von Manteuffel,
C.Raab, M.Round, C.Schneider, F. Wißbrock

DESY-RISC(Linz)-Mainz-IHES

$$F_2(x, Q^2)$$

The pure singlet contribution :



The small- x model of Ciafaloni, Catani, Hautmann (1991) does unfortunately not work (needed 23 years to be found).

Variable Flavor Number Scheme

$$f_k(n_f + 1, \mu^2) + \bar{f}_k(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = A_{qq,Q}^{\text{NS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \left[f_k(n_f, \mu^2) + \bar{f}_k(n_f, \mu^2) \right] \\ + \tilde{A}_{qq,Q}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) + \tilde{A}_{qg,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2)$$

$$f_{Q+\bar{Q}}(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = \tilde{A}_{Qq}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) + \tilde{A}_{Qg}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2).$$

$$G(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = A_{gq,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) + A_{gg,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2).$$

$$\Sigma(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_f+1} \left[f_k(n_f + 1, \mu^2) + \bar{f}_k(n_f + 1, \mu^2) \right] \\ = \left[A_{qq,Q}^{\text{NS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) + n_f \tilde{A}_{qq,Q}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) + \tilde{A}_{Qq}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \right] \\ \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) \\ + \left[n_f \tilde{A}_{qg,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) + \tilde{A}_{Qg}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \right] \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2)$$

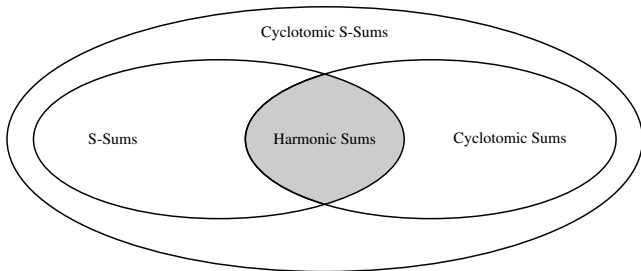
2010-2015 Important for PDF-descriptions at collider energies.

Emergence of new nested sums :

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \binom{2i}{i} (-2)^i \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{j \binom{2j}{j}} S_{1,2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1; j \right) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^N - 1}{x - 1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{8+x}} [H_{w_{17}, -1, 0}^*(x) - 2H_{w_{18}, -1, 0}^*(x)] + \frac{\zeta_2}{2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{(-x)^N - 1}{x + 1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{8+x}} [H_{12}^*(x) - 2H_{13}^*(x)] + c_3 \int_0^1 dx \frac{(-8x)^N - 1}{x + \frac{1}{8}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}},$$

... and (un)fortunately also non-iterative integrals ...

1



Nested (inverse) binomial sums

.....

More and more onion skins to be added during these calculations.

Spill-Off:

New Mathematical Function Classes and Algebras

- ▶ 1998: Harmonic Sums [J.Vermaseren; JB]
- ▶ 1999: Harmonic Polylogarithms [E.Remiddi, J.Vermaseren]
- ▶ 1999: 2-dim. Harmonic Polylogarithms [T.Gehrmann and E.Remiddi]
- ▶ 2001: Generalized Harmonic Sums [S.Moch, P.Uwer, S.Weinzierl]
- ▶ 2004: Infinite harmonic (inverse) binomial sums [A.Davydychev, M.Kalmykov; S.Weinzierl]
- ▶ 2011: (generalized) Cyclotomic Harmonic Sums, polylogarithms and numbers [J.Ablinger, JB, C.Schneider]
- ▶ 2013: Systematic Theory of Generalized Harmonic Sums, polylogarithms and numbers [J.Ablinger, JB, C.Schneider]
- ▶ 2014: Finite nested Generalized Cyclotomic Harmonic Sums with (inverse) Binomial Weights [J.Ablinger, JB, C.Raab, C.Schneider]

Particle Physics Generates **NEW** Mathematics.

Jos at Loops and Legs



Rheinsberg 1998

Kloster Banz 2002



The β -summit : 1-4 loops
Zinnowitz 2004

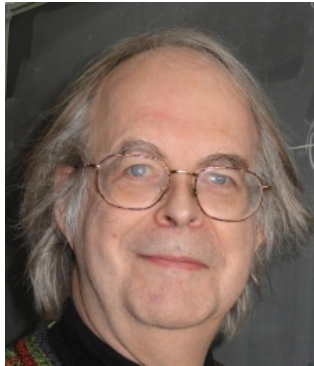
Dear Jos,

we owe you an enormous amount of great things, foremost **Form** and **TForm**, and many other very useful packages.

We thank you for introducing several very useful function classes into QFT and making the **biggest data mine** of ζ -values [even being searched by people working on strings.]

We owe you and your collaborators $\beta_{\text{SU}(N)}^{(3)}$ and all the nice **3-loop anomalous dimensions** and **Wilson coefficients**, both unpolarized and polarized, constituting **an epochal work**.

... **But as we all understand, there is even much more to come.**



Happy Birthday, Jos, and many happy returns!